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By
NATHAN HOWARD, jr.,
Counselor at Law.
Vol XII.
Vol XVII.
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Children require nourishment that is health-ful and agreeable. With this view, Wing's Farina Chacken, have been used freely with milk, as a regular diet for some of our little bright-eyed sequaintances, and they have improved astonishingly within a few weeks past. None but the true Farina Chackens, stamped with the name Wing, should be used; these may be had of the best grocers generally.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, rubbed briskly into the muscles and glands of the throat and chest, has an astonish ing effect in bronchitis, astima, and all diseases that affect res-piration. Houseness may thus be cured in a few hours. To clerg, men, public speakers, and vocalists, it is, on this acount, tovaluable.

ANOTHER NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW .- The Agricultural Society of Hampden County, Mass., have perchased a splendid meadow of near one handred acres, on the bank of the river just above the center of Springfield, and are making it into a grand Agricul tural Park, with a Course, for the display of horses one mile in length. The investment in the ground fences and course will be about \$20,000-and here is to have another great National Horse Show, occur pying a whole week. The town will give \$3,000 for promittes and receive \$30,000 spent by the visitors. It is a great nation. New-York Daily Tribana

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1857. TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to m tion the name of the Foxt-Office, and very frequently name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Three steamships will leave port to-day for Eqrope. The mail closes at 104 o'clock a. m.

If the mischief of a lie could be limited and "trammeled up" by the intention and purpose of its author, his ain might be regarded with more allowance or less abhorrence. But in fact not only does one falsehood necessitate another, and that still another, and this again others-each perhaps more flagrant and villainous than its predecessorbut the original fabrication rolls on its evil way, deing barm which its author never intended and gaining diffusion and perpetuation at the hands of these who have a sort of half-belief in its truth.

Enrly in the late Presidential contest, among the multitudinous and incredible calumnies set affoat affecting the personal character and conduct of Col. Fremont, was one importing that he had parceled out or apportioned his Mariposa estate, or a good part of it, among certain leading Editors and other prominent politicises, to secure either his nomination or election, or both. The source of this ridiculous libel was far beneath contempt; and we believe in its original form said allotment was rather conjectural or bypothetical than put forth as a veritable fact. Such lies, however, are not apt to lose snything in their progress; and we soon observed this one careering on through the foulest gutters of partisanship divested of whatever indications of dubiety may have originally been prudently attached to it. So far as we can recollect, no one of the inculpated ever deemed it deserving of even the most contemptuous reprobation. So in due time, the story made its way to Utah, where, from the mouth of that eminent Saint and Prophet, Brigham Young. it has received the following expansion in the course of one of those exercises which he comically terms "Sermons:"

"What do you suppose that Fremont expended "What do you suppose that Fremont expended during the last Presidential campaign? Probably not less than \$2,000,000. His Cahionnia property was rated at \$8,000,000, and a company in England proffered \$5,000,000 for one half of that property which the Government had ceded him. It is presumable that he expended twice \$1,000,000, and perhaps \$560,000 on the top of that, but he did not succeed in being elected President.

"It has been the practice for years, in the United "It has been the practice for years, in the United States, for each party to have what they call a corruption fund, to which the members contribute their 50 cents, \$5 or \$50. What for t To carry on an election. There is not an election for a President of the United States that, probably, costs less than one half of the worth of the State of New-York or Pennsylvania. Hundreds of millions are expended in the Presidential election at each four years." -Now, while we have had some acquaintance

with Col. Fremont for eight or ten years past, we

cannot pretend to any intimate knowledge of his

deings, least of all of his business transactions. We never heard him mention money, nor Mariposa, per property of any kind, and never saw a line from his pen in which either was alluded to. We don't know whether his Mariposa property is worth milliens or only thousands; but if he was ever offered even one million for it and did not instantly close the bargain, we are sure that he acted under advice very different from any we should have given him. We have no other than negative knowledge of what he did or may have done with reference to the late Presidential contest; but that knowledge suffices to assure us that he never spent even a bundred dellars, nor one dollar, to secure the Republican nomination or to promote its success. Incidentally, a Presidential canvass must always impose some burdens on each candidate. He is overwhelmed with visitors; he is compelled to neglect his private business; he is hampered in his movements; but, beyond these sources of expense and loss, we do not last forty years has spent a thousand dollars to pro mote his own election. That money is expended in every canvass, and was in the last, is true, though to nothing like the extent imagined by the Mormon Prophet; but we do not believe that Gen. Jackson, Mr. Clay or Mr. Van Buren was ever asked to contribute a dollar toward the expenses incurred by their respective supporters; and the same is true, we cannot doubt, with regard to Messis. Buchanan and Fillmore as well as Col. Frement. We do not believe that so much as One Million dollars in all was spent in the late Presidential canvass; and, of whatever sum was expended, more than half was raised and disbursed by the supporters of Mr. Buchanan. They had the Federal offices almost entirely in their hands, and a tax of five per cent. on the annual emoluments of the office-holders yielded a large sum; then the slaveholding, cotton-broker, mercantile, trafficking interest generally supposed its gains would be secured by the defeat of Fremont, and gave its money accordingly. There was of course money spent in certain localities to promote the success of this or that candidate for Congress, Sheriff or some other desirable post; but we are confident that a Quarter of a Million dollars would cover every contribution and expenditure, from Maine to California, to promote the success of the Republican ticket in the late Presidential election. Whether the sum was more or less, no penny of it was ever obtained

The Free State men of Kansas bave been falsely accused by men high in place of acting in obedience to premptings from abroad, and with a view to strengthening the Republican party rather than to the speedy and satisfactory redress of their own wrongs. Nothing could be falser than these charges; yet they have been reiterated from day to day to subserve a party end. The first resolve to organize a Free-State Government as a nucleus of resistance to the usurpations and outrages of the Border Ruffians was formed and avowed in Kansas before it was even thought of in the Free States, and so promptly carried into effect that no time was afforded even for consultation with their friends in the East. Thenceforward the Free-State men have pursued their own course, neither seeking counsel abroad nor having it thrust upon them. Their successive steps have been so wisely taken, so evidently dictated by the necessities of their position, that we have been impelled to approve and vindicate them, but we have not attempted to chalk out their course beforeband. But, now that the resolution has been taken, we may say, without at tempting to lead, that the resolves of their last Convention, and more especially their determination to participate in the Territorial Election next October, have relieved us from painful anxieties and

from Col. Fremont.

ter discomfiture of the Pro-Slavery usurpation which now weighs upon them.

The Free-State organization was produced by momentous and urgent public necessity. But for it, the Border Ruffians might have wrought their will on the Free-State settlers, harassing, plunder ing and driving out, not only unresisted but even protected by what passes at the White House for law. This organization is and ever has been as legitimate and valid as that under which Michigan or California was admitted into the Union. Con gress should have admitted Kansas last year, as the House voted to do; but the Slave Power controlled the Senate, and therein vetoed that act of justice and pacification. The election of Buchange and a Congress to match cut off all hope of the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution unless on the basis of its readoption by her people. It became indispensable, therefore-not to abandon this Constitution, by any means-but to procure for it a recognition by the people of Kansas so emphatic and authentic that the most malevolent adversary of the Free-State cause can no longer deny that it comes before Congress with the full and emphatic sanction of that people. But how is this end to be attained? Suppose

majority of Ten Thousand votes should ratify it at the State Election on Monday next, would that be deemed conclusive? By no means. That illustrious apostle of "Popular Sovereignty," Stephen Arnold Douglas, would coolly stand up in the Senate and argue that the vote in its favor proved nothing, because it was cast at an election unauthorized by law. And the Free-State movement would still be treated as disorganizing and subversive by the servitors of the Slave Power, who now control every department of the Federal Government. And in case the People of Kansas should attempt to give effect to the State Government of their own creation and choice. Lecompte would issue his writand Walker parade his dragoons against the audacious rebels and traitors who should thus attemp to govern themselves.

Hitherto, this objection to voting under the Territorial organization has seemed insurmountable-it seems to recognize as valid the acts of the bogus Territorial Legislature, whereby Slavery is legalized in Kansas. We would go far and do much to avoid even the appearance of this. We see and feel that it will be hard work to vote Slavery out of Kansas if we admit that it is now legally established there. But the Free-State men will not admit this by voting at the October Election. They will do this, in obedience not to the begue Legislature, but to Federal power. It is the Government of the United States which gives whatever validity and vitality it may have to the Territorial organization; it is to Federal mandates and Federal bayonets that the people of Kansas will bow in voting for a Territorial Legislature and Delegate to Congress. Let them not besitate, then, to snatch the usurped scepter of Territorial authority out of the grasp of the Border Ruffians, if only to break it and prevent its doing further barm. But it will be time enough to determine to what extent it shall be used after they shall have obtained it. Let the Free-State men universally resolve to cast their every legal vote at the October Election, and take care beforehand that to the exteut of their ability none but legal votes shall then be cast by others.

It seems but a day since the Chevalier Wikoff re turned to the shores of his own, his native land It seems but a day since his interesting romance of love, of blighted affections, and of languishing imprisonment, fixed on him the attention of two worlds And yet we have to record the fact that to-day he again turns his back on America, and seeks the venerable shores of Europe on board the steamer Atlantic, fare \$130, extras extra. It is indeed world of change, of partings, and of uncertainties "All things," said an ancient sage, "are in a perpetual flux." Nothing is stable but instability.

It has been disclosed that the Chevalier Wikoff goes to Europe on a sec et diplomatic mission. We should be glad to be assured that Mr. Buchanan bad done bim so much justice as to call his talents believe any candidate for the Presidency within the | into the public service, and had assigned him to an honorable position. But we are grieved to say that our belief in so interesting an event is diamed by a beavy cloud of doubt. We can't he'p remembering that Mr. Buchausn has treated Col. Forney very shabbily, some think ungratefully. He owes his election to that gentleman, and in return has given him no other evidence of his regard than to write a letter which secured his defeat in the canvass for the United States Senatorship. We fear, then, that he may likewise prove ungrateful to that other gentlemanly and dashing Domocrat, our preuz cheralier. Still, there is a difference in the two casee, which is in favor of the latter. For Col. Forney Mr. Buchapan may have no further occasien. He may think him useful only to carry an election in a pinch-while M. Wikoff has other and higher capacities. But why send him on a secret mission in Europe? In times of trouble there may properly be secret missions abroad and at home too. A conciliatory, genial, persussive, charming Democrat might, for instance, be advantageously employed on a secret mission in healing up the little differences in the Democratic party of New-York, and in bringing Messrs. Robert J. Dillon, James R. Whiting, D. E. Sickles, John Y. Savage and their friends to unite with all their energy and enthusiasm in the support of the Hon. Fernando Wood for Mayor, at the app: caching election. For such a purpose as that a secret and confidential agent might very legitimately be employed by Mr. Buchanan; and if we had been consulted on the subject, we know whom we should have recommended. But for foreign service, in a period of profound peace, with all nternational disputes in the way of felicitous settlement, why employ a secret agent?

We ask this question not without anxiety: and the only interpretation we are able to put upon the mat er is certainly one to justify alarm. We think he Chevalier Wikoff is sent to buy up Cuba. It is plain that that island cannot be openly acquired by the United States; Mr. Buchanan learned as much at Ostend. Its acquisition is, however, his fixed ides, the guiding star of all his foreign policy. For the tenebrous and cunning negotiations required to accomplish this ruling purpose of the President's, who is so likely to be selected as the Secret Agent who embarks to-day? His recent amicable relations with Lord Palmerston, and the pleasant feeling which the British Government has lately evinced toward the Chevalier by directing Lord Napier to invite him to an official ball; his former intimacy and present influence with Louis Napoleon; and his command of all those personal fascinations and graces which might be likely to control a gay and gallant Court like that of Queen Isabella of Spain, all concur to indicate that this secret mission is nothing else than the purchase of Cuba with the consent of France and England. Possibly our infer-

them; and we warn the Governments of Europe to be on their guard.

Harper's Magazine has an anecdote, intended to be very witty and purgent, about a certain Western merchant and "a fop" with an eye-glass. The fop, we are told, scated himself at the table of his hotel opposite the merchant and two ladies with the latter, and leveled his glass first at one and then at the other lady. Whereupon the merchant, from Tennessee it was, seized a tumbler, and was, accolding to the arbiter elegantiarium who tells the story, apparently on the point of throwing the glass "at the scamp;" but no-the merchant with exquisite humor placed it to his eye and stared at the fellow," neither breaking his skull nor kicking him frem the table, but so putting him out of countenance that he retired amid general laughter. We allude to this little history as in the columns of our newspapers generally there is no class of succdotes more esgerly paraded than those holding "fops" up to contempt, and there are magazines it seems that follow in the wake to procure applause for such tid-bits of literature. But let us look at the fop in particular and fops in general, and see with what justice they are held up to ignominy.

To persons with weak eyes, an eye-glass is an agreeable and wholesome substitute for spectacles. Suspended, it leaves the eye free to look at objects requiring no examination, while it may be put on and off instantly, as occasion requires. Among gentlemen in Europe, a glance through the eyeglass is not considered insulting, any more than a gaze through a pair of spectacles; and, directed at a lady, it is held to be a compliment. Indeed, with persons who are near-sighted, the use of it is habitual, and it is much better as a matter of taste, and for the eye, too, than the use of spectacles. It is probable that "the fop" in question was a well-dressed gentleman, whose clothes were not cut or colored like an undertaker's, and that he sat down modestly, and, being near-sighted, gazed passingly through his glass at the ladies opposite. It was no ill-breeding, then, nor would it have been so considered if he had had spectacles on or looked with his paked eye. But not being Western, it was received as an insult.

What we need in this country is more and not fewer gentlemen called fops-men who dress with taste, are scrupulously clean, wear eye-glasses if near-sighted, and use them as they choose, do not chew tobacco and spit in other people's faces at hotels, theaters, rail-cars and steamboats. "A fon" is in the United States universally well-bred. We have never known an exception. Manners with him are a study until they become polished, and dress a pursuit until it becomes an excellence. Most assuredly the South and West need fops. Such men are often models of industry. If men of business, they are accurate, and to be relied on; if artists or literary men, eminent for their taste. No man who ever lived was a greater fop than Washington. He ordered his clothes of his tailor with curious particularity. He dressed with extreme care. He was exact and elegant with his horses, carriages, and all cognate details. He was therefore proportionally accurate in other things. Had eye-glasses been in fashion, as his age increased, possibly he would have sported one, and locked across a table at the women opposite. Pitt, Canning, the Duke of Wellington, Charles Dickens,

would all be considered fops by vulgar men. Among the men to whom England and the civilized world owes much is Brummell, the king of feps. He found society entrageously dressed and he left it, so far as it could imitate him, well dressed. He said down as a rule for a gentleman -" fresh water, and plenty of it," when hardly a house knew the luxury of a bath. Indeed, so dirty and barbarous even was New-York recently, that the Chrendon Hotel, not long since built, was the first hotel which lad bathing rooms in connection with sleeping chambers; and the idea came from a fop, to our certain knowledge. We wish this country ne werse luck than the multiplication of fope-of men who are clean and elegant in dress, mild in manners, eschewers of filthy tobacco, ant to the sex, and incapable of committing a insult. If they abounded among "the chivalry, tobacco-spitting and street fighting would become incentinently obsolete; if they could be established in the Bowery and Five Points, liquor bars and rows would become unknown.

A long shore, blackened by the remains of all descriptions of craft, from frigates to cochboats, would well enough typify the disasters which have baunted the monthly magazine business of this country. The existence of such periodicals seems to be limited here by some inexerable law. We believe that we could enumerate a hundred such, which have appeared, lingered in a condition of chienic debility, and finally given up the ghost. About fifty years ago The Portfolio was printed in Philadelphia. It was as like The Gentleman's Mogazine as it was possible to make it, but it went to the shades with the clever man, Mr. Joseph Dennie, who conducted it, but who never learned to conduct himself. The magazine fecundity and fatality in Boston bave been equally great. From the days of The Monthly Anthology to the present time, almost every able and ambitious young gentleman has engaged in the perilous emprise. We have dim recollections of monthlies edited by Mr. Buckingbam, who is now in the sere and yellow leaf; by Mr. Dana, by Mr. Willis, by Mr. Park Benjamin, by Prof. James R. Lowell, by Mr. Robert Carter, and by Mr. Nathan Hale, jr. These publications are all gone, although their conductors still survive. And how many magazines have been started in New-York with no better success! So come down to modern times, we had not long ago a Democratic Review and a Whig Review. Are they printed now? We really do not know. Of all that we have had, we merely call to mind, as exsting, that large picture book which is printed in Cliff street, and Putnam's, which we trust by pictorial and other aid is flourishing, although an illnatured man might quote Pope's couplet about Quarles, in referring to this illuminated produc-

"Lo! where the pictures for the page stone,
And Putnam's saved By beauties not his own." Within a few days we have had announced with great flourish of trumpets the approaching advent of a new magazine in Boston. We are told, in advance, that it is to be exceedingly smart, able and entertaining, and that every man and woman, either in England or America, whose contributions will be worth anything, has been engaged to contribute. We await the appearance of this prodigy with great interest. Abeit the preliminary puffing does not inspire us with the most overweening confi dence. We all of us remember the parturient mountain and the ridiculous mouse. The cleverest periodicals have come into the world unhersided, and with a quietness to which their subsequent strengthened our assurance of the ultimate and ut- ouces may be mistaken, but the facts certainly justify | fame has afforded a singular contrast. Jeffrey,

Smith, Brougham and Horner "happened one day to meet in the eighth or ninth story or flat in Buccleuch Place, the elevated residence of the then Mr. Jeffrey." "I proposed," says Mr. Smith, "that we should set up a review." Hence, The Edinburgh Review, with its wonderful political and literary influence, continued through so many years, and now hardly diminished. Blackwood's owed its success to its most brassy impudence. Carlyle somewhere compares it to a great pitch link. In these latter days, neither the light nor the smell are remarkable. Fraser's, the rival of Blackwood's, in coarseness and severity, owed its existence to Maginn's pique against the Scotch editor, and announced itself. Perhaps upon some auspicious morning a stranger will make his appearance here, and by his modesty, learning, benevolence and worth, rival the old popularity of The Spectator. But he will hardly be accompanied by a brass band and crimson banners.

Mr. Macaulay says that magazines " resemble "those little angels who, according to the pretty "Rabbinical tradition, are generated every morning by the brook which rolls over the flowers of "Paradise-whose life is song--who warble till sunset, and then sink back without regret into nothingness. Such spirits have nething to do " with the detecting spear of Ithuriel, or the vic-"torious sword of Michael. It is enough for them " to please and be forgotten." In this there is much serse, and in it we may, perhaps, find the secret of o many magazine failures in this country. Our periodicals have been, perhaps, a little too stately. They have simed to astonish instead of trying to amuse. They have thus met their most formidable rivals, the newspapers, at a disadvantage. The latter have found it profitable to drop their dignity. They give all the political, literary and social information, and generally they give it in excellent style, and at a price more moderate than the magazines can afford. The great improvement in newspapers, both in England and this country, has had a very damaging effect upon periodicals, so that the best of them are merely larcenous compilations. When Blackwood's, Fraser's and other magazines achieved their great fame, the British newspapers were miserably conducted. Respectable London journals came out every morning without a line of editorial matter, and with poor communications, bad poetry and stale news. It is only within a few years that journalism has made such great strides, and just as it has advanced the monthlies have fallen off in

We shall welcome with all our heart the appearance of a vigorous, independent and thoroughly honest magazine, in which the best minds of the age may find a medium of communication with the world. At the same time, we shall not be disappointed should the new work, failing to secure the necessary intellectual assistance, fall back upon the safe rescurce of wooden cuts.

The N. Y. Times, in an article exulting over the

alleged failure of the recent attempts on the part of the merchants and shipowners to do away with the system of advance wages to sailors-a failure which The Times takes to itself the credit of having forescen and predicted-falls into a curious inconsistency. In the first part of its article it undertakes to explain the alleged failure upon philosophical grounds of inevitable necessity. In fact, it is not merely the alleged failure of the scheme for abolishing advance wages over which The Times exults. It includes in its shouts of triumph, and also in its philosophical explanations, all the efforts of patient and persevering philanthropists for the last thirty years to improve the condition of sailors. and to convert them into prudent, careful and conscientious laborers. The philosophical explanation which The Times vouchsafes of this alleged failure is this: that Jack is an "intractable subject," wholly incapable of reform or improvement; and that all labor and all efforts having that object in view must, from the necessity of the case, be just so much labor thrown away. Sailors, according to The Times, do not feel and do not reason like other men, and motives which might reasonably be addressed to other men are thrown away upon No man, according to The Tin goes to sea as a sailor for the sake of gain, but for the love of the excitement of a sea life, or because Le cannot keep scher on shore. The offer made to the sailors of twenty-five per cent more wages if they would ship without the usual advance, was, says The Times, a proposal so greatly to their advantage that no other class of laborers would have rejected it. "But Jack does not go to sea for the · sake of gain. His favorite motto, and it may be seen banging over the door of his boarding-house is. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. "The present enjoyment is all he looks for."

Such is the picture of sailor character which The Times draws for the purpose of explaining why they refuse to give up advance pay, an take increased wages instead. It is not put into their heads by parties interested in perpetuating the present system. It is a lack of shrewdness, lack of discernment on the part of the sailors; an incepacity of looking forward to the future and providing against it. But when The Times, in the latter part of its article, undertaken, as it does, to explain not only why the sailors reject the offers of their employers, but why they listen to and take the advice of their landlords, it changes its tune entirely. It is not that the landlords cajole the sailors. No such thing. " A vast amount of thoughtless vituperation," so The Times assures ue, has been " poured out upon the heads of ship-" ping masters and sailor landlords." The fact is, if we believe The Times, that the sailors have the best reasons for trusting those persons, and in deing so they do but act in accordance with the dictates of reason and good sense. "Sailors "know that their sole reliance, when in port, waiting for a ship, is their landlord. He takes them when they have not a cent in their pockets, furnishes them with such comforts and necessaries as they need, and trusts to their month's advance for his pay. It is quite natural that Jack should trust those who trust him; the " relation between him and his landlord is not a "cne-sided one. If the shipowner exhib ted the same degree of confidence and good will towards "Jack that his landlord does, we have no doubt " that the relations between them would be quite as close and friendly. Doubtless the shipowner " feels a stronger degree of interest in the welfare of sailors than the landlerd does; but Jack has no means of knowing it. There is no personal "intercourse between him and his employer, and "the efficers who represent the shipowner, do not, unhappily, in the majority of cases, conduct "themselves in a manner to make the emp'oyee anxious for a more intimate acquaintance.

Sailors, if we are to believe The Times, in dealing with their employers are reckless fools, looking only to the present, inaccessible to the ordinary

nize or appreciate the most friendly intentions. In their relations toward their landlords, on the other hard, they show themselves very shrewd follows. fully aware upon which side their bread is buttered, and having an eye to the future and to the general interests of their class as well as to the present and their own particular convenience. In the light of the latter part of the article in The Times, we are inclined to hope that in representing the sailors as irreclaimable, and all efforts for their benefit as hopeless, that journal is a little too precipitate. If our merchants and shipowners have thus far failed in bringing the sailors into their plan, the difficulty would seem to be, not that the sailors are incapable of hearing reason, but that the merchants and shipowners have not yet taken effectual means to secure their confidence, and to disabuse them of the false idea that the shipping masters and boarding-house keepers are their only friends. The difficulty would therefore seem to be not that the plan of sailor reform, the abolition of advance wages as a part of it, is hopeless in its nature, but that proper and efficient means have not yet been employed to satisfy the sailors that it is their employers and not their landlords who are their best friends.

One of the chief causes of legal procrastination is the general opinion that all important causes must be tried by a few leading members of the bar. It is impossible that all the litigation of a large city should be managed by a half dozen lawyers. What was practicable fifty years ago is no longer so. New-York is now nearly as large as Paris. It is a great metropolis, and yet the aljustment of legal controversies is upon the footing of a provincial town. It is a matter of daily occurrence that the trial of causes is put off from term to term, because the counsel on one side or the other is engaged in another Court; and this excuse is accepted so much as a matter of course that witnesses, despairing of the fortunate conjunction of the legal luminaries who are employed to enlighten the Courts, cease to attend, and the litigation is protracted for years. In fact, the inability of a few senior counsel to be everywhere at once is the cause of more delay than all the quirks and technicalities of the Code.

All this is wrong, and it admits of a speedy cure. It is unjust to suitors, to the junior lawyers, to jurors and witnesses, and to the public. The remedy is in the hands of the Courts. Let the Judges resolve not to postpone any trial or argument on account of coursel being engaged in another Court. Let them understand that when the Court is ready to hear they must be ready to speak. Thus the counsel of New-York, like the lawyers in all great cities in the Old World, will be obliged to choose the Court they intend to practice in, and there they will have to attend. They will then be ready to try their causes when reached, instead of trespassing upon the indulgence of the Judges and their legal brethren to postpone the trial until they have finished their business in another Court. The Supreme Court, the Superior Court, and the Court of Common Pleas will each have counsel practicing in these Courts alone, and causes will be tried when reached, to the great relief of parties and witnesses. The time has arrived for such a division of labor. and the community has a right to ask of the Judges a radical reform of the present system.

The St. Louis Democrat contains a report (which we print elsewhere) from a Leavenworth correspondent of a speech made at Platte City, Missouri, July 20, by Peter T. Able (law-parter in Kansas of the nere notorious Stringfellow), to a gathering of Missouri borderers at the Court-house of Platte County, Mo. It contains very much which should arrest the attention of Free-State men elsewhere as

well as of those in Kansas. For more than a year past, the Free-State men f Kansas bave been taunted by their enemies in the Free States with their refusal to vote at the so-called Territorial Elections. " If the Territo-" rial Legislatures are so tyrannical, why don't "you vote and elect better ?" they are triumphantly asked. Their tru'hful reply is that they have never yet been allowed any thing like a fair chance to vote at any Territorial Election, and that it is idle on their part to try to vote against all Western Missouri. The last election of a Territorial Legislature (Oct. 1856), was held under the infamous Test Act of its Border Ruffian progenitor, which did not allow any one to vote who wou'd not swear fidelity to the Kansas Nebraska Act and to the Fugitive Slave Law. This Test Oath was repealed last Winter because Gen. Cass and other Democratic Senators gave notice that they would not stand it; but the spirit which dictated it still lives, and will be manifested by the display of Missouri bowie-knives and the polling of Missouri votes in Kansas whenever the Free State men attempt to vote at a Territorial Election. Nevertheless, we trust they will vote in October next, and will take good care before hand that their legal votes shall not again be overwhelmed by those of Pro-Slavery invaders. But read the synopsis of Able's speech.

The Leavenworth Times of the 25th states that the present population of Kansas, as ascertained by the Census just taken by authority of the Free-State Legislature, exceeds 70,000. No Territory ever before bad so rapid a growth. Kansas will present her Free-State Constitution to the next Congress, backed by a population little short of 100,000. There will be some demur and struggle, but ultimately she will go in.

The Times also contains Gov. Robinson's Proclamation, reapportioning the Legislature on the basis of this new Ceneus. There are to be sixteen Senate Districts, electing twenty Senators in all, with ineteen Pepresentative Districts, choosing sixty Members of the lower House. The bogus Legislature's county lines are not regarded in this apporticomert. Lawrence and Lecompton are in difterent Districts; Tecumseh and Topeka in the same District. The polls are to open at 9 a. m. on Monsy next (Aug. 3), and close at 6 p. m. The electors will meet at their several polls at 8 a. m. and choose three Inspectors of Election, and two Clerks for said poll. The places for holding the polls-one hundred and nineteen in number-are designated in this Proclamation.

There will be a celebration of the nineteenth an Liversery of Emancipation in the British West Indies at Poughkeepsie on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at which the Rev. H H. Garnett of this city, Gerrit Smith and other able and good men will deliver addresses. Although the Colored Race will mainly attend as well as manage this celebration, we are sure no one can listen to such speeches as will there be made without being instructed and profited. We trust that Mr. Garnett, who is himself a pure negro, and who has resided and preached for some time in Jamaica, will discuss the influences of Emancipation on the moral, industrial and social motives of self-nterest, and not able to recog. I condition of that island, and set forth the existing